



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 14, 1911.
BANKER HELLMAN AS A FALSE PROPHET.
CIVIL SERVICE.
THE LABOR PROBLEM.
AID FOR THE SICK.
DANBURY HATTERS' CASE IS REVERSED.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. X.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1911.

No. 9

THE COST OF PROGRESS.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Nature grants no favors. Something or somebody must pay the price. The valleys are made rich through the sacrifice of the mountains. Daily the mountain pays tribute in rich soil as it is washed down by the rain. The death of the mineral is the life of the vegetable. The death of the vegetable is the life of the animal. The death of the animal is the life of the spiritual. Our treasures of coal mean that great forests have fallen for the heating of our homes, and for the generation of steam for our factories. To produce a strawberry requires heat sufficient to run an engine from New York to Philadelphia and return. The sun is burning itself up to give heat and light to the world.

Likewise, in human life there is the payment of the price in order that we may achieve our best. To gain his vision of the hills of Paradise, Milton lost his vision of earth's beautiful scenes. Most of the great books of the world were written not with pen and ink, but with the life blood of their authors.

Not many centuries ago liberty of thought was unknown. The criticism of a baron meant the confiscation of the peasant's land. The criticism of the king meant death. Today we may think as we please, but liberty of thought and liberty of speech have cost 4000 battles and hundreds of thousands of lives.

Livingstone, the African explorer, giving ten years of his life and finally dying in the heart of that dark continent, did more to heal the open sore of slavery than had been done in a thousand years.

To live the best kind of a life, one must be willing to give away one's life. This may seem like a paradox, but it is in harmony with the laws of nature. The great Teacher once said that he that saveth his life shall lose it, and he that loseth his life for the sake of mankind shall find it. Without vicarious suffering or sacrifice there can be no physical or social progress. The great movements of the world have been inaugurated by men who have been willing to sacrifice everything for them. In a similar degree, progress will be made in every man's world by the extent to which he is willing to offer himself for the realization of his highest ideals.

THE NEW LABOR TEMPLE.

It behooves each organization connected with the labor movement of San Francisco to contribute to the utmost of its power to the Labor Temple to be erected on the corner of Sixteenth and Capp streets. Not only is the erection of a home for the central body one of the necessities of our industrial life, but there is no safer investment possible for union money.

Four per cent interest will be paid, as much as is paid by any of the local savings banks. Real estate is a safe anchorage for spare coin. There is no danger of it running away over night with the funds.

Rarely does there come such an opportunity for co-operation among unionists. Los Angeles has a structure of which it may well be proud. San Francisco has a fine building for the mechanics of the Building Trades Council. It is a paying proposition, as is the temporary structure now occupied by the San Francisco Labor Council. The returns from unions show that they are alive to the chance.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

Banker Hellman as a False Prophet

I. W. Hellman, one of the Pacific Coast's leading bankers, is quoted in last Sunday's papers as saying in a New York interview that:

"Just now our only difficulty is lack of labor. Never was there a time when labor was so much in demand. Every one of California's many industries is going ahead at an amazing rate, and as soon as we can get enough men to do the work we will show the rest of the country that we have only fairly begun."

This "need" was sandwiched in between laudatory expressions about the State of California and the rebuilding of San Francisco.

There are thousands of unemployed men in the State of California, and especially in the cities skirting the bay of San Francisco. There isn't a line of occupation that couldn't be furnished with all the help needed, excepting, of course, the banking industry.

Labor Commissioner McLaughlin has given as his opinion that a large percentage of the classified laborers of San Francisco are hunting jobs. Men familiar with the conditions in the skilled trades report practically the same state of affairs. Mr. Hellman cannot point his finger to one industry in sore need of labor.

The unfortunate thing about a statement like the one under discussion is the inability to follow it through all its ramifications and let the people know the truth. Many will be misled.

San Francisco's financial magnate is known as an active sympathizer with the "open shop" movement. Whether he saw a chance to "put one over," or whether he was mistaken or misquoted, is difficult to tell. This we do know, however, men and women who want employment should give this city a wide berth at the present time. The flurry caused by the decision to locate the Panama-Pacific International Exposition by the Golden Gate has died down, and men and women are traveling west to be sorely disappointed.

William E. Terry is a reliable man. He was in this western country a couple of years ago representing the American Federation of Labor. He writes from the south that a man is trying to hire negroes to come to San Francisco to erect buildings for the Exposition. Inasmuch as the site has not been selected, and the preparatory work is in hand, it would be impossible to locate either white or black help on the work outlined, and it remains to be seen what the future will bring forth.

Emphatic warnings have been sent out as to the actual conditions here. Do not be deceived. Millionaire Hellman is not noted for his friendliness for the wage earners. He knows that there is no employment in the State of California for the men and women who are liable to take him at his printed word.

LA FOLLETTE'S HOT SHOT.

"La Follette's Weekly" (edited by United States Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin) does not mince words in criticizing President Taft for sending United States troops to the border to assist Wall Street in retaining its stranglehold upon that alleged "republic." The "Weekly" says:

Why is the President massing troops on the Mexican border?

What reason has he for making a warlike demonstration which is sounding an alarm in every quarter of the world?

What canon of international law can he invoke to justify rushing a formidable army equipped for battle to the very boundary of a country at peace with our Government?

What precedent of intervention can he offer as an excuse for meddling in the internal affairs of Mexico at this time?

Can he forecast the complications with foreign powers which may result?

Congress should require the President to give a strict accounting of this extraordinary use of the army and navy.

The whole affair seems incredible.

It is unprecedented.

In a time of profound peace the President hurls the army and navy to the borders of a friendly nation.

A quarter of the standing army is put in the field with equipment, ammunition and supplies.

The start was made under the thin pretense that it was a military maneuver."

This is quickly laid aside, and correspondents traveling with the President on his southern jaunt announce that the purpose is to "stamp out the Mexican insurrection," and if necessary to this end to "intervene." That is to say, to invade this, our neighboring republic.

If this means anything, it means war.

To all intents and purposes it is the beginning of hostilities against the Mexican republic.

The Constitution vests in the Congress the right to make war, and rightly so.

The people pay the bill and give their lives.

It is right that they should be consulted.

The time is past, at least we thought the time had passed, when wars were made by kings to serve their selfish purposes.

But we are told that this is not war, it is "intervention."

Never in our history have we done this thing before.

Taft had before him the example of a line of Presidents from Grant to McKinley, who, for a period of nearly thirty years, exhausted every resource of statesmanship and diplomacy to avoid intervention. Their wisdom and foresight should have admonished him to pause and consider the consequences likely to result from his acts as he rushed his orders that Monday night to mobilize an army on the Mexican frontier and then hurried away to Augusta to play golf.

His illustrious predecessors knew that intervention spelled war. They knew that "war is hell."

In the case of Cuba more than 200,000 helpless natives were killed in the long struggle for liberty, and still intervention was not invoked.

Our commerce with the island, valued at more than \$100,000,000 annually, was totally destroyed, and still suffers.

Millions of the property of American citizens

was laid waste, and yet no President advised intervention.

American citizens in Cuba were imprisoned and cruelly maltreated in violation of treaty and international rights, and still the President did not call for intervention.

Not until the battleship Maine was blown up, killing 266 men and officers, and even then, not until Congress authorized intervention, did President McKinley order the American fleet to Havana.

We intervened in Cuba, but it was Congress, not the President, that took action, and it meant war.

And in Cuba we intervened to help a people struggling for their liberties.

We did not intervene to throttle insurrection.

We did not use our ships or army to uphold the tyrannical government of Spain.

Yet today we are told by the President of the United States that "the Mexican revolution will be stamped out" at any cost.

Since when has the Government taken sides against an oppressed people struggling for liberty?

Did President Taft, affable, hobnobbing with President Diaz last autumn, open a new chapter in American history?

What is the reason for this unauthorized declaration of war against the struggling Mexican people and this unwarranted and unaccountable war against a peaceful neighbor?

Is it because Henry W. Taft, brother of the President, is the director in S. Pierson & Son, an English corporation, the largest single financial interest in Mexico?

Is it because J. P. Morgan & Co., or Kuhn, Loeb & Co., or Speyer & Co., who are the fiscal agents of the bonds issued by the Diaz Government, are heavy holders of securities and concessions obtained from the dictator, Diaz?

Is it because Attorney-General Wickersham was, until lately, director in the American-Hawaiian Company, the corporation holding contracts for the transportation of raw sugar from Hawaii via the Tehuantepec Railway, one of the properties of the S. Pierson Company?

Is it to be found in the former law associations of Henry W. Taft and Attorney-General Wickersham, which did business under the name of Cadwallader & Co., a firm now represented heavily in Mexican interests?

Is there any connection between the warlike demonstration against Mexico and recent conferences in New York, participated in by such men as the American Minister to Mexico, Henry Lane Wilson, and Jose Yves Limantour, the fiscal agent of Diaz and Morgan?

Is it possible that the army and navy of the United States are being used as a side show of a gigantic Wall Street gamble?

Have we come to this point that patriotism, valor, life and death, are openly made the pawns of Wall street politicians, to be moved about as suits the greater profits of Wall street master pirates?

Again we say the whole affair is monstrous and beyond belief.

Andrew Carnegie, discussing at a dinner in Pittsburg, the Pittsburg graft scandals, said: "Exposure followed exposure so thick and fast that to express astonishment became, after a while, ridiculous—like the astonishment of the waiter. A waiter, you know, brought a gentleman a salad with his chicken, and the gentleman, after eating a little, said: 'Look here, waiter, there's a worm in this salad!' 'That astonishes me, sir,' the waiter answered. 'I only just removed four from it, sir!'"

Private family has nicely-furnished sunny room for gentleman; bath. 58 Landers street, near Market and Fourteenth. Rent, \$7. ***

Men and Measures

Governor Hadley of Missouri has signed the women's nine-hour law. It provides that no woman or girl shall be required or permitted to work in any manufacturing, mechanical or merchandising establishment, laundry or workshop more than nine hours in any one day or more than fifty hours in any one week. Merchants say that a plan would be worked out to employ two shifts of clerks when it is necessary to keep open evenings.

Twenty-five members of the newly-elected Congress of the United States will be men who carry trade-union cards. In the last House there were less than half a dozen. If these twenty-five representatives really mean business and line up together, they are sure to exert a great deal of weight in molding progressive legislation.

Word is received from Akron, Ohio, to the effect that the Werner Company's plant has been sold to the Bryant Paper Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, for \$275,000, subject to the approval of the court. It is strongly suspected that the bid was made in behalf of Mr. P. E. Werner, and if this suspicion is well founded, it is feared that the concern will again be run under the old control.

A novel law has been placed on the statute book of South Australia. It provides that a sum not exceeding \$500,000 a year shall be provided by Parliament for the purpose of making advances to persons to enable them (1) to erect a dwelling-house or enlarge an existing one for himself and family; (2) to purchase a dwelling-house; (3) to discharge a mortgage on his holding. No person may enjoy the benefits of the act who has an income of over \$1500 or four-fifths of whose income is not derived from "actual personal exertion."

On the ground that it was special legislation, the Pennsylvania eight-hour law was declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court last Monday. The law provided that workmen engaged in public works for the State or any municipality could work only eight hours a day.

William Scaife has resigned as editor of the "United Mine Workers' Journal." In his valedictory in the issue of March 30th, he expressed his regret at the bitter factional feeling in the organization. Michael Halapy and Joseph Pogaini, both of Pittsburg, have been appointed editor and business manager of the paper. The new editor is only twenty-nine years of age. He was born in Austria, came to this country in 1892, and is well educated.

The Southern Pacific Company changed the time of its Sacramento shops last Tuesday morning back to a nine-hour basis for six days, in lieu of eight hours for five days. The move was a surprise, as it is only a short time ago since the reduction was made.

The Central Labor Union of Cincinnati owns the "Chronicle" of that city, which is edited by Frank Rist. In the "Chronicle" for several years W. J. Rohr has edited a department under his name. Rohr recently received an appointment as a member of the Employers' Liability Commission. Last month the central body of Cincinnati demanded that Rist discontinue publishing Rohr's column, although he is a trade unionist and an able writer. All of which shows that the Daniel T. Wrights have no monopoly on free speech and free press!

Past President Tom L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers says he will not take a position as digger in the Wheeling Creek mines, where he was employed before he became an official of the union. He has refused several offers to become editorial head of newspapers, saying he preferred to live and work among the miners. He began work in the mines when he was only twelve years old.



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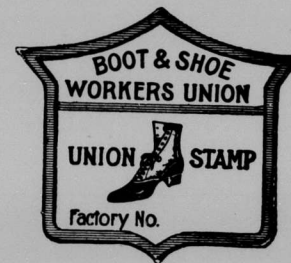
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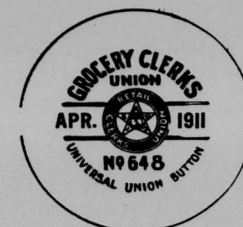
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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum

CIVIL SERVICE.

By H. M. Burnet.

The subject of civil service is something that every citizen should familiarize himself with, know its usefulness and its abuses, as generally applied to public employment.

Unionism and union mechanics would do well to keep a watchful eye on all that pertains to it, because of the numerous positions it offers to tradesmen. With proper legislation, this source of employment can be made both desirable and profitable.

The National Government has an extensive list of civil-service positions, classified according to trades, callings or professions, with examinations for the purpose of determining the qualifications of applicants. These examinations are supposedly fair and impartial, usually very searching and exacting, often quite technical, and seldom very practical.

The point is, the Government seeks the highest skill; most proficient, and, physically, the best qualified, which under the present system it does not get. And the reason it does not get the best is it pays the poorest wages, does not protect the employee from political manipulators, and practically shuts out the mechanic who has learned his trade through the apprentice system by requiring a technical examination more suitable for students or technical school graduates.

The result, so far as national civil service is concerned, has resolved itself into a poor apprentice system, virtually teaching its employees the practical part of the trade or calling, always at a salary far below the minimum paid for similar work at private employment.

All this tends toward the defeat of the intent and purpose of the civil-service system.

Moneyed interests are to blame for this condition. They are opposed at all times to the Government acting as an employer, and seek to destroy the system, but, unable to cope with the popular demand of the people, they obstruct and fight measures that tend to make it a success.

Capital will ever fight the Government eight-hour workday and the minimum wage.

Then, if organized labor would improve its condition, it must take a more active interest in the civil service employment system, because labor's wants are directly opposite to capital's wants. Granting this, we should exert ourselves to secure as much work performed by the Government as possible, get the shortest hours possible, and insist upon the highest pay possible, in order that the best mechanics and artisans will seek this employment and the citizens who foot the bill will get the best product.

As the system is at present, it is Hobson's choice between poor Government employees and the cheap shoddy products furnished by contractors, with this distinction: the Government pays twice as much for shoddy as it would if it paid the price of union labor under its own employment.

Organized labor represents the cream of labor citizenship, and also is a very large factor in supplying the sinews whereby this Government exists, footing the bills, creating and building all the essential components thereof. It holds the balancing power to direct and guide its destinies. It should use this power intelligently to make conditions more profitable and desirable for the greater number.

In the past, labor has allowed this power to sleep, and the interested few have exploited everything in sight, so much so that capitalists assert that, through precedent and long usage it is theirs of right.

Up to the present time there has been no civil

service adopted by State governments, unless we consider the State prison system under this head. Applicants for these jobs are examined by our criminal courts, the necessary training school coming from the competitive system emanating from greed, graft and gold.

Our recent Legislature has adopted a few new rules and regulations governing and classifying our State civil-service prison system, that no doubt will please our Citizens' Alliance Association as a desirable adjunct to their "open shop" policy.

Our law makers could have done much better by not tinkering with the effects, but by giving a little serious thought to the causes that fill the prisons, and also to have passed a real State civil-service law that would have benefited the taxpayers by placing competent employees in the State service in lieu of political sponges.

Municipal civil service comes closer to the observing citizen than either the national or State systems, because nearer to home. Yet municipal civil service is not understood or given much real consideration by the average citizen.

To the layman it is looked upon as a soft snap, a political graft, or a chance to get easy money for small effort. This is about as far from the facts as can possibly be, both as to national or municipal employment.

It is owing to this general ignorance of the public that civil service employment has this stigma cast upon it, and often keeps good people from entering the service. Qualification for municipal civil service is practically the same as in the national service.

All mechanics, clerks, stenographers, laborers, etc., in the employ of San Francisco, are supposed to be civil service, and pass at least a 75 per cent examination.

In many instances the salaries were fixed at a stated sum by the Charter at its adoption, and with few exceptions the rates still remain in force.

Since the adoption of the Charter, wages have doubled in many of the callings. The cost of living has doubled; yet when the civil-service employees of San Francisco placed these facts before the public at the recent Charter amendment election, and asked the citizens to remedy the known existing evils by placing the civil service out of the reach of politics, and to also

bring the salaries up to the present rates paid by private employers, and to fix the hours to conform to those generally in vogue for like employment in other cities, the voters took the advice of various organizations and defeated all civil-service amendments.

The Taylor administration spent thousands of dollars in the purchase of fire alarm supplies and apparatus, the greater portion of which is in the scrap heap today. Home mechanics were discharged because they could not manufacture a first-class article in competition with the manufacturers' cost of the shoddy product made in the east. The fact that they could be made by the city's mechanics for two-thirds the price paid for the eastern article was not considered.

The merchants and manufacturers were opposed to the city manufacturing its own apparatus in competition with private factories and merchants, and the Citizens' Alliance were opposed for like reasons, and also because the city employees worked only eight hours, as against their "open shop" policy of ten hours.

The Union Labor administration is today manufacturing the city's fire-alarm boxes at a cost to the city of \$80 each, as against the Taylor administration purchase of the eastern box, made by the Gamewell Company at a cost to the city of \$125 each. Ask the chief of the Fire Department which box gives the best service.

Take the engine house gongs. The Taylor administration purchased hundreds of the eastern article at about one-half the cost it would take to build a first-class instrument by the city, which would have been a neat saving to the city only for the fact that the eastern gongs were no good, and are just going into the scrap pile. Gongs built by the city ten years ago are giving first-class service at this day. The only complaint is that there are not enough of them.

The object of bringing out these facts is to try and show the reader why the subject of civil service should at all times be fostered and improved upon, why home mechanics should be given the opportunity, under proper conditions, of earning and keeping at home the money they help to contribute toward maintaining the municipality, and why the taxpayers should insist upon a faithful adherence to the civil service system, and why unionists should use their every endeavor to improve upon the system and make it their object to broaden its scope and usefulness, so that it can be made use of as a lever for the bettering of conditions in the private employments.

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THE LABOR PROBLEM.

By Frank E. Kellogg,

Sec. Chamber of Commerce, Santa Barbara, Cal.

One of the most difficult questions confronting the American people is the so-called "Labor Problem." In the cities there are too many people for the jobs, and in the country there are frequently too many jobs for the people, and in both city and country there is much friction between the employer and the employed.

On the one hand there is wide-spread dissatisfaction among the workers with the wages ordinarily paid, and on the other hand there is much complaint among the employers on account of the inefficiency and unreliability of the working class. This friction results often in strikes, boycotts and lockouts.

Some claim that a quick and satisfactory solution, so far as the employer is concerned, would be to open wide the floodgates for Oriental immigration. If this is done, what will become of the American laborer? His standard of living, which is none too high now, will not permit of competition with the Japanese and Chinese, whose standards of living are very much lower, and hence the unlimited influx of the latter means the inevitable pauperization of the former. Not only would this pauperization of our own people be utterly abhorrent to every moral sentiment, but it would prove to be the most costly possible solution of the problem.

Do you claim that the average American laborer is not deserving of our sympathy in that he is too independent and exacting, that he is continually striking for higher wages and better conditions, that he is unreliable and intemperate, that he prefers city life and will not readily work on the farm?

For the sake of argument, let it be granted that all these things are true, are we justified in ignoring his natural rights, and will his pauperization be any less expensive and vexatious to us? Besides, how long do you think it will take the Orientals to acquire the same unsatisfactory traits that characterize the American laborer? The Japanese are already nearly as bad, and the Chinese are a close second. What will we do when they are every whit as bad, as in the very nature of things they soon will be?

Faults Caused by Environment.

Crime and retribution grow on the same stem—the one follows the other as surely as the fruit follows the flower. The things that have caused the American workmen to acquire the undesirable traits above mentioned are the uncertainty of his employment, with frequent intervals of enforced idleness, the temptations to intemperance and vice which beset the idle man, and the lack of interest which society in general manifests toward him.

These same causes will produce exactly the same effects with the Oriental laborer, and sooner or later a great foreign population of paupers will be added to the swarms of native-born beggars. We cannot get away from the fact that like causes will produce like results. "Whatever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

The better plan would be to remove the causes which produce pauperism, and at once institute measures for the reclamation of our already-pauperized population.

The Way In Which Society Fails.

American society has made great provision for the education of the children, the apprehension and punishment of the criminal, the care of the insane and the feeble-minded, and the maintenance of the old soldier and those dependent upon him, but it has made absolutely no provision for the able-bodied workless man.

Society has made it a misdemeanor for him to beg and a crime for him to steal, and yet has failed to guarantee to him a job whereby he may avoid begging or stealing for a living. Society has proceeded on the theory that any man can

secure work if he wants it, while, as a matter of fact, everybody knows that his chances to get work on satisfactory terms are often uncertain, and that enforced idleness is frequently the unhappy lot of millions of willing workers.

You and I know that the common laborer can only have work provided some more fortunate man than himself finds it profitable to employ him, and we also know that when his services are no longer needed, he is simply turned out on the highway to look out for himself as best he can. Also the wages offered to the unskilled laborers (which comprise the great majority) are on the average barely sufficient for his own support, to say nothing of his ever acquiring a home of his own or being able to properly rear a family from the proceeds of his work, which, to say the least, is not a very cheering prospect.

Compensation Fairly Good on Railroads.

Perhaps the best-paid labor in the United States, on the average, is that employed on the railroads. Basing our calculations on the latest report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the average daily wages paid to the employees, counting in Sundays, is a trifle under two dollars per day. This is the average paid to eighteen classes of workmen, including the salaried officials, conductors, engineers, down to the lowest paid classes of unskilled workers.

If we should eliminate those receiving \$1000 per year and upward, the average wages of the remainder would be very much less—probably not more than \$1.50 per day. Let us then take \$1.50 per day as the average wage received by the unskilled American laborer, which we think is somewhat above the actual average. Do you think that on such a stipend as that even John D. Rockefeller or J. P. Morgan could finance the affairs of a family of five persons and maintain a standard of comfort and decency at all becoming to an American citizen? We all know that it could not be done. Under these circumstances do you think the American workman is getting a square deal? Do you wonder that he is restless and dissatisfied?

Plans For Betterment.

Now for the solution of the problem:

I am aware that any radical change in the field of labor will necessitate many important changes in the industrial economy of the world. But labor is the source of all production. It is the fundamental question in the economic affairs of mankind. Therefore the labor question should be solved, and then all other matters adjusted so as to harmonize with that solution.

If a Southern California man has a stream flowing through his farm, he locates his fields and orchards and buildings and fences with reference to the stream, for on its waters depend the fruitfulness of his farm, and the conveniences of his home.

Likewise, human labor is the stream on which depends the very life of the human race. Therefore, let us arrange everything else to conform to the requirements of labor.

In the first place, I would have the Government enter upon a gigantic system of internal improvements, in the dredging of rivers and harbors and the building of breakwaters to improve our navigation facilities; the dyking and draining of the swamp and overflowed lands, and the building of storage reservoirs and the laying of aqueducts, to reclaim the deserts, to provide homes for the homeless, and the paving of the public highways everywhere.

To provide easy means of transportation I would have the Government embark in these great improvements, which would mean much, not only to the present, but to all future generations, not alone for the sake of the improvements themselves, but also, and primarily, for the sake of having a means whereby idle men could be guaranteed their fundamental right to work.

Then I would have a Government commission

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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

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Capital actually paid up in cash	\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	\$1,580,518 99
Employees' Pension Fund	\$109,031 35
Deposits December 31st, 1910	\$42,039,580 06
Total Assets	\$44,775,559 56

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to scientifically determine the value of one day's work by one unskilled workman. Then there should be a Government employment bureau whose duty it would be to find employment for the idle, seeking first to find them work with private employers, and if failing in that, then give them employment somewhere on the Government public work, at wages representing the full value of the day's work as ascertained by the commission appointed for that purpose.

On all Government works an eight-hour day should prevail, and the treatment of the men should be humane in all respects. The men thus employed should be classified according to their trades and qualifications, and farms, stores, factories and so forth should be supplied with these classified lists, so that they might readily apply for the kind of help required, which they could secure by offering better inducements.

Then all railroads should be required to transport laborers at greatly-reduced rates to the points where they are to be employed. As to all able-bodied paupers who persist in begging and refuse to work, begging should be made a serious offense, and those who would be paupers from choice should be colonized on Government works far removed from the demoralizing influences of the cities, until they had acquired the working habit, allowing them in the meantime wages according to their efficiency.

Laws should be enacted whereby the Government could assist and encourage the poor to acquire homes of their own on the lands reclaimed by the Government.

Finally, in all the public schools the education of the children should be very largely industrial in its character, giving especial attention to the elementary principles of farming with the boys, and to housekeeping with the girls.

What the Result Would Be.

Some of the things this plan would accomplish would be:

First—The preparation of the children for useful work.

Second—A perpetual safety valve would be provided to prevent the congestion of labor, so that there would be no problem of "the unemployed," work being guaranteed to all.

Third—The minimum wage for unskilled work would be established with as much accuracy as the rate of interest is determined, which would doubtless be found sufficient for the maintenance of the worker and his family.

Fourth—It would furnish a starting point to which every man who had failed in the struggle of business life might return and begin life all over again, if need be.

Fifth—It would furnish a refuge beyond which the laboring man could not be driven into accepting unsatisfactory wages and conditions, and he would be in a position, not merely in theory, but to actually stand on an equal footing with his employer, in the matter of contracting his labor, as we all know he should be. Thus it would greatly contribute to the dignity of labor and would remove every taint of wage slavery.

Sixth—It would make the labor supply equal to the demand, and the demand equal to the supply, and thus meet the necessities of both the employer and the employed. The one would know where to find the other.

Seventh—It would meet the demands of justice, and rectify our present absurd attitude toward the workingman, wherein we say to him, "You shall neither beg nor steal, and you must either work or starve, but we will not guarantee the work."

Eighth—It would start us on a plan of marvelous development, to be continued from generation to generation, in which the Government would continually get "value received" for the work furnished. It would be a self-supporting plan.

As stated before, this plan would necessitate the readjusting of many other things, but there

are many other things that ought to be readjusted, and if our whole economic system should be readjusted according to a correct labor standard, the adjustment would, to say the least, be very greatly improved.

This plan is not open to the charge of being purely socialistic, for the central idea of socialism is that "all the means of production and distribution should be owned and operated by the people collectively," which is something not contemplated at all in this labor plan.

Neither is the plan suggested open to the charge of ultra paternalism. It is no more paternal than the tariff which protects the manufacturers against foreign competition. It is no more paternal than the subsidizing of railroads and steamship lines. It is no more paternal than our public-school system.

The plan suggested may not be the best possible, nor the final solution of the labor problem, but it seems to me to be one that would be possible to put into operation at the present stage of public opinion, and public opinion is the utmost boundary line of all reforms. Also this plan has for its recommendation the fact that in its principal details it has been tried out in some of the British colonies—notably New Zealand—and has proved itself to be very far in advance of any other plan ever tried. In fact it has been an almost unqualified success.

FAILURES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

By Richard Caverly.

During the past twelve years the Republican administration has, through Congress, appropriated \$12,194,218,838.87 for Government expenditures, a large proportion of that amount being assigned to the War and Navy Departments.

During the same length of time the public debt has increased until the principal in 1910 was more than \$500,000,000 greater than in 1908, and reached the enormous total of \$2,652,665,838.04, which is exceeded in American history only by the years 1865-66 and 67, immediately following the Civil War.

So great has been the cry of extravagance raised by keen students of governmental affairs, that a special effort was made this year to economize in appropriations, but while many of the most praiseworthy departments of expenses were curtailed, no large attempt was made to lessen the tremendous annual drain imposed by the steadily-increasing expansion of the Federal navy and army.

At the same time no attempt has been made to save to the Government millions of dollars which have been annually extorted through notoriously unjust arrangements with the transportation companies as their compensation for carrying mails.

Fourteen years ago the Republican platform linked the magic word "reciprocity," but after weeks of wrangling and pettifogging, the latest Republican Congress goes out of existence failing to enact a treaty of reciprocity with Canada, which was demanded by almost the entire American people as a measure of possible relief from the relentless strides of monopoly and the trusts in public necessities.

Fourteen years ago, in the same official platform, the Republican party in its official declaration at St. Louis acknowledged the just demands for the admission to Statehood of Arizona and New Mexico.

But on March 4th, after fourteen years' failure to redeem this pledge, the latest Republican Congress adjourned after permitting the Statehood resolution in this regard to die in the Senate.

Today, at the close of fourteen years' development of the Republican ideal of "protection," the country is just emerging from a nation-wide paralysis of business, and is suffering from such universal increase in cost of living that even the sponsors for the latest tariff monstrosity have

been forced to admit the reckless favoritism to "big business" and injustice to the people.

After a record of fourteen years which has shown the constantly-increasing control of the United States Senate by the great moneyed interests of the land, with a long succession of humiliating scandals and corruption and multiplying evidences of graft, the Senate concluded its deliberations by ignoring the plainest of proof and refusing to unseat William Lorimer.

On the same day the House of Representatives refused to take under consideration serious frauds perpetrated by liquor dealers in New Mexico constitutional elections, evidence of which had been carefully collected for their examination.

And after this vivid exposure of their own lack of moral principle, it was but natural that the same men who, in the Senate "vindicated" Lorimer, should contemptuously veto the resolution for the direct election of United States Senators.

The introduction of the parcels post, so popular and practical a phase of the Post Office Department of the British Empire and other European countries, and which, if adopted, would mean immense saving to the people, was given little consideration and indefinitely postponed.

A Canadian farmer, noted for his absent-mindedness, went to town one day and transacted his business with the utmost precision. He started on his way home, however, with the firm conviction that he had forgotten something, but what it was he could not recall. As he neared home the conviction increased, and three times he stopped his horse and went carefully through his pocketbook in a vain endeavor to discover what he had forgotten. In due course he reached home and was met by his daughter, who looked at him in surprise and exclaimed, "Why, father, where have you left mother?"

Under the heading "cruel and unusual" a country contemporary reports the suit of a Miss Craker against the Northwestern Railroad, and makes the statement: "Miss Craker asserts that she took a freight train at Reedsburgh and was kissed on the caboose by the conductor."

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WILL J. FRENCH.....Editor

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FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1911.

"Rich people are apt to imagine that if other people are poor it serves them right."—George Bernard Shaw.

Missionary work for the union label must be done by those who believe in all for which it stands. It is impossible to delegate the work to someone else. The emblem of material betterments was a happy thought on the part of the local cigar makers long years ago, and the need is just as pronounced today. As Ralph Waldo Emerson wouldn't say: "It's up to you."

The Industrial Peace Association is arranging for the coming convention. Invitations have been extended to leading citizens to participate, but, so far, no attention seems to have been directed toward organized labor. It is known that some of the gentlemen friendly to the movement are interested in this new body, and it seems strange that the policy pursued has not been changed.

E. J. Brais, general secretary of the Journeymen Tailors of America, and editor of the official publication, is here to negotiate with the different parties anxious to reach a settlement of the tailors' problem. Nowhere in the United States is there such a situation as exists in San Francisco, owing to the strength of the dual organization. It is believed that the general secretary's visit will result in order coming out of chaos, for he brings to the task ability of high order.

Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg has issued the "Report on Labor Legislation" for the California State Federation of Labor. A neatly-printed sixteen-page booklet gives concise information to those interested in the measures pertaining to labor before the thirty-ninth session of the Legislature. The bills passed and defeated are referred to, as well as the Constitutional Amendments to be voted upon at the special election on October 10, 1911. The enactments are summarized. In this way it is easily possible to get at the "meat" without the necessity of browsing in legal lore. The result is not only handy, but creditable to the author.

Commissioner-General of Immigration Daniel J. Keefe has shown that he is alert to the danger that Asiatic immigration into the Hawaiian Islands will bring, sooner or later, to the mainland. He points out that the majority of the inhabitants are practically the slaves of the sugar planters, and that the large and constantly-growing colony of Japanese is a menace to white supremacy. In another decade Mr. Keefe predicts that Hawaii will be nothing more than a Japanese settlement. His picture is not overdrawn. It shows that the agitation that has so long existed in California is warranted, and blind indeed is the man or woman who is unable to see what the future holds in store unless a reversal of policy takes place.

AID FOR THE SICK.

Tuberculosis has long been recognized as a scourge of the human race. Organized labor has assisted to the best of its ability in the struggle to maintain health. It is glad to co-operate with the splendid work done, and to be done, in the city of San Francisco by the Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Dr. R. G. Brodrick, the Association's executive secretary, has sent the "Labor Clarion" the following letter:

"This Association has decided to establish an evening clinic for worthy patients who are unable to attend our morning clinics on account of employment. The clinic will be held every Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms of our Association at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin streets.

"We believe there is need for such a clinic, as has been established in other large cities, New York, Chicago, Boston, etc., for those worthy workers who have contracted tuberculosis and are still in the early stage, at which time, under proper conditions, 80 per cent may be fully restored to health.

"We request that the notice of the establishment of this clinic appear in the columns of the 'Labor Clarion' in each issue of your esteemed publication, as this clinic is being established solely in the interest of toilers and their families who are afflicted with tuberculosis—the most murderous and costly affliction of all the enemies of the human race."

We will print each week a notice of the evening clinic, for in that way health may be restored to some workers (who feel that they need medical attention) by informing them of the opportunity presented. Readers are requested to make known to their friends the latest effort to help stop the ravages of consumption.

DANBURY HATTERS' CASE IS REVERSED.

The New York United States Court of Appeals has ordered a new trial of the Danbury hatters' case. An opinion written by Judge Lacombe and concurred in by Judges Cox and Noyes was handed down on April 10th, reversing the judgment for \$232,240.12 obtained February 4, 1910, by D. E. Loewe & Co. of Danbury, Conn., against the United Hatters of North America in the United States Circuit Court at Hartford. The damage allowed them was \$74,000, but tripled under the damage clause of the Sherman law and with costs added.

It is seven and a half years since the "Danbury hatters' case" was started. A strike was called in the Loewe factory July 25, 1902, and 240 union men walked out. A boycott, which eventually extended throughout the country to the Pacific Coast, was declared against Loewe hats, and August 31, 1903, suit was entered against Martin Lawlor, secretary of the United Hatters, and the 240 strikers as individuals, for \$80,000 damages.

Judge Lacombe's opinion holds that the fact of "missionary" work against the Loewe product by or under the auspices of the hatters has been both established and conceded. It holds it has been shown that some Loewe customers ceased their purchases as a result of this work, but it adds that membership in the United Hatters does not imply approval of the course.

It holds that the payment of dues to the union after complaint should be filed does not establish ratification of the union's plans by the defendants. It also states that much of the evidence as to the "missionary" work admitted at the first trial was hearsay that at the next it should be obtained at first hand.

It is announced that Mr. Loewe will carry the case to the United States Supreme Court. He will be opposed by all the forces at the command of organized labor. This victory in New York

City last Monday augurs well for ultimate success.

The case was taken up by the American Anti-Boycott Association and carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on the question of whether the allegations constituted a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

In February, 1908, the Supreme Court ruled that the allegation constituted a violation of the law, and in October, 1909, the trial began in the United States Circuit Court at Hartford, and after a three weeks' hearing resulted in the verdict which was set aside last Monday.

The decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in reversing a judgment of \$232,240, given by the lower court to D. E. Loewe & Co. of Danbury, Conn., against the United Hatters of North America "blasts the hope of the American Anti-Boycott Association and the plaintiffs of recovering and enforcing judgments against members of labor organizations," is the opinion of Alton B. Parker of counsel for the Hatters' Union.

"It is a very important and helpful decision for organized labor," said Mr. Parker last Tuesday. "There were more than 9000 members of the Hatters' Union, and only a little more than 200 of them are defendants. Of these more than 180 were not members of the union which went on strike and had no knowledge either of the origin or the details of the controversy. The basis of selection was a property one solely. If a member of some Hatters' Union could be found who owned his little home or possessed a bank account, or both, he was made a defendant and his property attached."

A GOOD MAN HAS PASSED AWAY.

When Tom L. Johnson died in Cleveland, Ohio, on the evening of April 10th, the country lost one of its foremost citizens. The dominant traits in his character that won the esteem of all were integrity, ability and a straightforwardness of purpose that is too rare in public life.

It would have been easy for Mr. Johnson to have drifted with the tide. He had wealth.

His inclinations were not that way. He measured up to the responsibilities and opportunities that came his way. He never was known as a shirker. Trimming and the other wiles of professional politicians were foreign to the nature of Tom Johnson, for while he was always active, he was far from the class of those who are called politicians, because they serve themselves first and their country next.

Unpopular positions and causes were espoused by the man who has passed on. That showed his caliber. His loss to those who believe in the single tax on land is heavy indeed, and the people generally mourn for an able and public-spirited citizen.

Johnson was born in Georgetown, Ky., July 18, 1854. He was christened Thomas Loftin, but he always preferred to call himself Tom L., and so he was known from boyhood. He started work in a Louisville traction office, and when still a youth secured sufficient backing and bought a controlling interest in the Indianapolis Street Railway.

In the '80s, with his brother Albert, he came to Cleveland and became interested in the street-car system and assisted in a partial consolidation of them. He became a director in the Cleveland Electric Railway Company, and in 1891 was elected a member of Congress from the Twenty-first Ohio district, serving two terms as a "single-taxer."

While engaged in business in Cleveland he sold his Indianapolis traction holdings and acquired control of the Detroit car lines, and it was then he first proposed 3-cent fares. The citizens, however, rejected his proposition that they buy his road and establish that rate of fare.

Later, however, success attended his efforts, and the 3-cent fare was installed in Cleveland.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**The End of Stitt Wilson's First Term.**

Among the many press comments on the election of J. Stitt Wilson to be Berkeley's Mayor, the following contribution by the "Wayfarer" in the Oakland (Cal.) "Enquirer" touches a new vein of thought:

"What will happen to Mayor Wilson? Will he be re-elected at the end of his first term? No, for, in the first place, he will not have for him the Berkeley 'shorthairs,' who were for him this time only because they wanted to beat Hodghead. Within a year, too, Wilson will lose the support of the ultra-reformers—no man can do the things they demand that he shall do.

"Reformers are of slow growth and no man, not even J. Stitt Wilson, can do, in two, or in a dozen, or in twenty years, even a tithe of the things he knows ought to be done and the people want done. Reforms cost money. And the average taxpayer doesn't want his taxes unduly increased.

"So, trying to do things, Mayor Wilson will lose the support of the taxpayers who don't like to have their taxes increased and he will lose the support of the ultra-reformers who want things done that neither Wilson nor anybody else can do right off the bat.

"Besides that, too, Wilson, six months from now, will be as roundly berated by the Socialists as he is now praised by them. The Socialists are all militant. Like most, if not all, theorists, they do not realize that 'practice makes perfect' and that 'Rome was not built in a day.' So, because within the next six months Wilson does not put into practice in Berkeley all the Socialistic things they and he believe in, his Socialistic friends will denounce him as an 'opportunist,' just as the Socialists are denouncing the Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee as an 'opportunist.' That term 'opportunist,' by the way, is as much a term of opprobrium in the mouth of a Socialist applied to a Socialist as the term 'Socialist' is applied by a standpatter to an insurgent."

* * *

Terrible Words of Indictment.

"On the tobacco plantations, on the sugar plantations, all over, there are slaves who suffer the most terrible tortures you can imagine. I saw little boys and girls eleven years of age rising at three in the morning and working until sundown. I saw boys and men stripped of their clothes and beaten by overseers with quirts of heavy thongs and wet ropes. I saw women abused and outraged, and all done in the name of the law and order of Diaz.

"I saw the elections, and I know the farce of them. I saw the slaves locked up at night. I saw the laborers forced into the federal army if they deserted their masters' plantations, and I knew that nowhere had they a chance. I saw the weapons with which they were kept at their toil when their backs were nearly breaking with pain and their bodies faint from lack of sufficient food. An overseer showed me a whip one day and with great bravado declared: 'I can kill twenty men with that.'

"In the slave days of the south there was no such injustice as in our land. Your slaveholders considered that they could get the best out of their slaves by working them to death in seven years. In Mexico it is cheapest to work them to death in seven months and take a new lot."—Antonio P. Araujo in San Francisco "Bulletin."

* * *

Some Reasons "Why."

Six different colored dodgers are being distributed by the College Equal Suffrage League in advocacy of women's claims for the ballot.

The orange dodger prints a series of questions and answers, such as, "What People Say" and "What We Say."

One of the most startling of these questions is: "Does a man with women to represent have more

than one vote?" Answer—"No! he doesn't represent them."

The green poster gives quotations from such men as Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, Keir Hardie, all in favor of equal suffrage. It says: "There are 300,000 working women in New York alone. Will not a vote be worth as much to them as to workingmen?"

The yellow dodger gives eleven "Because" why women should vote. The last "Because," printed in large type, says: "Women ought to give their help. Men ought to give their help. The State ought to give its help."

The pale blue dodger says that women want to vote because they are citizens and want to do their duty. It says: "All men need women's help to build a better and more just government, and women need men to help them secure their right to help them fulfill their civic duties."

The purple dodger is devoted to women in the home. It is intended to appeal to all of the domestic virtues. It says that woman is responsible for the cleanliness of her house, the wholesomeness of her food, the health of her children. Above all, she is responsible for their morals. It states that: "Woman cannot make her food wholesome if dealers are permitted to sell her poor food, impure milk, stale eggs. She cannot keep her rooms clean if her neighbors are allowed to live in filth. She cannot get pure air through her open windows if the air is infected with contagious diseases.

"She cannot protect her children from immoral and degrading conditions if they exist in the streets where they get their air and exercise."

The purple dodger, in conclusion, states:

"Women are by nature and training housekeepers. Let them have a hand in the city's housekeeping, even if it induces an occasional housecleaning."

Another dodger quotes Abraham Lincoln, who defined an ideal government as a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people." And they say that ours is a "government of the people by half the people."

* * *

Charles Edward Russell in New Zealand.

It is often interesting to read the views of one we know, or know by name, while in a far-away land. The Auckland (New Zealand) "Star" of a late date says:

"An American journalist, Mr. Charles Edward Russell, who was in New Zealand some five years ago, arrived from San Francisco. Mr. Russell devotes his time and natural gifts to exposing corruption in administration, commercial, municipal, or political, and, incidentally, he is a Socialist.

"I was the Socialist candidate for the Governorship of New York," he informed a reporter. "I did not get elected—I hardly expected to—but what was a pleasing sign to our party was that we showed an enormous increase of our strength when it came to polling. The people of America are sick to death of the great vested interests. They are Socialists at heart, as you are, but we are plumb up against difficulties that do not exist in New Zealand. Long-termed franchises have been granted to private companies controlling public utilities for ten, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, and even ninety-nine years. That is, the rights are granted to such companies to do such and such things. They have become immensely wealthy, and they have become rich at the expense of the people. We have not found a way out of the franchise difficulty yet.

"After five years' absence from New Zealand, I've come back again to see how you have gone along," Mr. Russell concluded. "I wish to see how your labor legislation has been working. New Zealand's example has been most valuable to those of advanced Socialistic ideas in America. Your country has demonstrated what can be done by modern legislation."

A LETTER FROM THE SOUTH.**Contributed by the Los Angeles Strike Committee**

The all-absorbing topic in Los Angeles at the present time is the coming eight-hour day demonstration, which takes place tomorrow night, April 15th. Not only the union people, but the business people as well, are anticipating the biggest parade of its kind ever held in Los Angeles up to the present time. This will be a definite and final answer to our enemies that the trade-union movement is a permanent fixture here, and has got to be reckoned with from now on in Los Angeles, as well as other places.

If outsiders only knew the true conditions in Los Angeles they would be amazed.

For instance, the ornamental iron shops cannot take any contract of any account whatever in this city with the expectation of finishing it. All the big contracts are being let to outside firms. The large Orpheum theatre contract was let to a San Francisco firm. Ornamental and finishing work for the great Chester Building, one of the largest ever erected in Los Angeles, has been let to a Chicago firm, and many others are to follow. The local shops cannot possibly handle the work on account of the lack of competent mechanics.

The structural shops are not much better. Many large buildings that would be under construction at the present time have been held back on account of the insane coalition between the owners and contractors. This condition is becoming unbearable to the owners, however.

The Baker Iron Works was the successful bidder for the steel work of the large Chester Building, but had experienced so much trouble on the Alexander Hotel that they were forced to have the material shipped from outside, already made, and they have sub-let the erection of said building. The sub-contractor is backed by the American Bridge Company, and will try and erect the building with non-union men, but has been forced to pay even these non-union men \$4.50 per day, or \$2 per day more than the Los Angeles wage calls for this kind of work. This fact is opening the eyes of the other workmen to this deplorable condition, and some of the non-union men are leaving here of their own accord.

This is not the whole story by any means, but it is sufficient to convince anyone, not an absolute fool, that the merchants and manufacturers are making a laughing stock of themselves. In a few weeks from now some of the subsidized press will be writing jokes about them, but they have more money than sense, and they pay out money to these papers to print stuff that no one believes. They print in the northern papers columns about the strike in Los Angeles being a thing of the past, and the southern papers telling their readers that the strike in the north is a thing that most people have forgotten. We are not finding much fault with that sort of thing. It puts more printers to work.

Vice-President Hannon of the International Association of Machinists talked most interestingly before the mass meeting last Wednesday morning, and gave a very clear and comprehensive account of the strike situation up north. The men on strike there are gradually being put to work in the fair shops. Some of these fair shops, who only had two or three machinists before the strike, have ten or twelve now. In Seattle there are twenty-one shops that have signed up with the machinists. It is not the purpose of this communication to go any further into details in regard to the northern situation. The people up there will take care of that.

Workingmen and women, the situation in Los Angeles is far better than it ever was since the strike took place. We would deserve the greatest condemnation possible if this was not the case, so turn to your friends, the labor and Socialist papers, whenever you want to know the true situation in regard to matters that are of vital importance to the working people.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 7, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Roll Call of Officers—All present, excepting Secretary Gallagher, excused on account of sickness.

Credentials—Waitresses—Edith Reynolds, vice May Moses. Cooks—Michael H. Canny, Stephen P. Drake, vice John Brandstetter, Alfred Smith. Hoisting Engineers—Julius Rosblum, vice Kent K. Braddock. Painters—W. Jenkins, T. C. Lynch, A. E. Smith, A. Imperial, A. Barret, vice T. Meagher, T. C. Lynch, J. Finagin, Arthur Craig, A. Barret. Waiters—Jas. King, vice J. J. O'Brien. Delegates seated.

Boot and Shoe Cutters No. 339 forwarded a credential for J. Sheridan; referred to the organizing committee.

Communications—The Richmond Federation of Improvement Clubs asked the privilege of the floor for a committee to present a matter in connection with the selection of a site for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The request was granted, and the claims of Golden Gate Park were ably presented by the speakers.

Filed—From Lincoln Central Labor, thanking the Council for donating \$10 to their Labor Temple. From Geo. J. Bessinger, secretary-treasurer of the International Jewelry Workers' Union, stating that jurisdiction had always been claimed by his organization over the metal parts of badges, buttons and novelties, and giving a record of A. F. of L. decisions to prove the claim; also that Whitehead & Hoag Company had unorganized workers (letter referred to the secretary for answer). From Mayor's Office, acknowledging receipt of resolutions referring to the salt-water fire protection system (President Kelly stated that the municipal authorities had taken over one contract and the work would be completed by day labor). From Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, presenting the claims of the union stamp, and urging friends to insist that it appear on all shoes purchased. From Cement Workers' Union, informing Council that \$1000 worth of Exposition stock had been purchased, and that the first installment of \$100 had been paid.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scales and agreements of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers and the Milkers' Union. From Hoisting Engineers, giving notice that the wages of pile-driver engineers had been raised from \$5 to \$6 a day, to take effect on July 1, 1911. Applications for intention to boycott, as follows: From Retail Delivery Drivers' Union (indorsed by the Teamsters' Joint Executive Council), on the firm of Nathan-Dohrmann Co., Stockton and Geary; from Stable Employees' Union (indorsed by the Teamsters' Joint Executive Council), on the stables of L. G. Bergren, 209 Sanchez; from Milk Wagon Drivers' Union on the White Cow Creamery, 258 Devisadero; from Journeymen Horseshoers' Union on the Dashaway Stables, 680 Valencia; from Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters' Union on the Ruud Water Heater Company, 428 Sutter.

Referred to Label Section—From A. F. of L. Union Label Trades Department, stating that the sixty-first Congress had adjourned without passing the Prison Labor Bill, thereby giving encouragement to those manufacturers who utilize prison labor in the making of shirts, overalls, shoes, etc.; the urgent need of demanding the union label was shown to be the best method of counteracting this situation.

Referred to Secretary—From the Button Workers' Protective Union of Muscatine, Iowa, asking

that a committee interview firms patronizing unfair pearl button products.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Frank Morrison, secretary of A. F. of L., stating that central bodies should not seat delegates from seceding unions of Electrical Workers, and drawing attention to the March number of the "American Federationist," which contains the last decision of the executive council on the controversy, in which the plan suggested by the San Francisco Labor Council is approved of holding conventions in one city, each convention to appoint a committee of five to meet with officers of the A. F. of L. for the purpose of endeavoring to agree upon a plan of amalgamation.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—From Buck's Stove and Range Company, drawing attention to the boycott levied by the Los Angeles "Times," and asking that full publicity be given to the firm's friendly relations with organized labor. From San Mateo County Building Trades Council, declaring Biggio's Park at Colma unfair (also referred to the Socialist paper).

The list of donations to the Los Angeles strike fund for the week was read.

Reports of Unions—Jewelry Workers—Urged a demand for the label and the shop card; drew attention to the combination existing between the wholesalers and retailers antagonistic to the organization. Steam Shovel Men—Asked the status of Howard Bros., contractors on the Los Angeles aqueduct; the secretary was instructed to communicate with the Los Angeles officials to ascertain the firm's standing. Cigar Makers—Voted to co-operate with the Socialist Party to demand the withdrawal of United States troops on the frontier, and to ask Congressman Victor Berger to use his influence to that end. Laundry Workers—Cerciat's Laundry now fair; assistance has been given to unionize other French laundries; employees are anxious to prevent reduction of wages when the eight-hour law for women is effective.

Executive Committee—Chas. Brown & Sons' representative unable to attend meeting; matter laid over one week. Cracker Bakers' Union agreement favorably recommended; Council concurred. Recommended that \$10 be donated to the Salt Lake Laundry Workers' Union; adopted. Referred to the secretary for investigating the request of the Moving Picture Operators for a reduction of hours from nine to eight. Recommended favorably the wage scale of the Pile Drivers' Union providing for a minimum wage of \$5 a day; concurred in. Concerning the Liberal League, the executive committee recommended that it be the sense that trade unionists are in hearty sympathy with the Mexican people in their struggle for liberty, and desirous of rendering all aid in their power, but on account of the many questions engaging attention we cannot see our way clear as a Council to render financial assistance; concurred in. A recommendation that the treasurer be permitted to transfer the funds of the Council from the Metropolis Bank to the Mission Bank was approved.

Label Committee—Reported in detail meeting of April 5th. Waitresses had decided to withdraw from the Section. The Joint Label Committee of the Textile Workers of Cohoes, N. Y., forwarded \$6 for affiliation and assistance in creating a demand for union-label underwear; the organization was duly enrolled. The United Hatters of America stated that Crofut & Knapp Co. was the only firm actively engaged in a fight for the "open shop." Several unions reported that the Label Section was helping them materially. Bishop Cracker and Candy Company of Los Angeles unfair. It was decided to take advertising space in the "Labor Clarion" and "Organized Labor" to further the labels and buttons. The attention of trade unions is directed to the many halls employing non-union janitors.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Attention was drawn to the action of the Building Trades Council in co-operating with the Liberal League, the record was quoted, in order that any misunderstanding might be averted.

The Grocery Clerks asked for a boycott on the firm of H. Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore. The request was granted by the Council.

Delegate John O. Walsh moved that the Commissioner-General of Immigration, Daniel J. Keefe, be requested to urge the appointment of Luther C. Steward as Commissioner of Immi-

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PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

"LUNDSTROM" HATS

have been made here by the best Union workmen since 1884.

Considering Quality and Style they are equal to the world's best.

To make shopping more convenient, we have stores in five different localities.

Lundstrom's Exclusive Hat Stores

1178 Market Street 2640 Mission Street
26 Third Street
72 Market Street 605 Kearny Street

UNION MADE



CARROLL CRAWFORD

(MEMBER S. F. TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 21)

**REGISTERED OPTOMETRIST
EXPERT OPTICIAN**

3020 Sixteenth Street Between Mission and Valencia

Open Tues., Thurs. and Sat. evenings until 8 o'clock for benefit of those unable to call during the day. Glasses to order from \$2.50 up

Boom the Label

Modern Methods
First-Class Work



EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.

53 to 67 COLTON STREET

The only
LAUNDRY
USING THE
UNION LABEL

Ring up { Market 1511
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Thomas
THE CLEANSER

The Largest and Most Up-to-Date Works on Pacific Coast
27 Tenth St., :: San Francisco

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BRANCHES: 135 POWELL STREET
266 SUTTER STREET
1453 POLK STREET
1158 McALLISTER STREET
1164 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

**HIGHEST CLASS DYEING AND CLEANING
MEN'S SUITS IN 48 HOURS
F. THOMAS Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works**

gration at this port, on account of his ability in that position; carried.

Delegate H. L. White called attention to the settlement reached affecting the Butterick patterns and publications of New York. He asked that the name be taken from the "we don't patronize list," and thanked the Council for support tendered. The boycott was raised.

Receipts—Pie Bakers, \$2; Steam Shovel Men, \$4; Butchers, \$8; Plumbers, \$10; United Glass Workers, \$6; Machine Hands, \$2; Stage Employees, \$4; Carpenters No. 483, \$16; Beer Bottlers, \$12; Brewery Workers, \$32; Garment Cutters, \$2; Molders, \$10; Machinists, \$20; Stable Employees, \$10; Waiters, \$20; Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters, \$8; Jewelry Workers, \$2; Pavers, \$2; Garment Workers, \$10; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$4; Pattern Makers, \$6; Steam Shovel Men, \$2; Longshore Lumbermen, \$10; Milkers, \$4; Grocery Clerks, \$4; Roofers, \$4; Carpenters No. 1640, \$6; Millmen No. 423, \$28; Sailors, \$20; refund telephone bill, \$2.50. Total, \$276.50.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage and messenger fees, \$6; "Examiner," 75 cents; "Chronicle," 75 cents; "Bulletin," 25 cents; stenographer, \$20; assistant stenographer, \$18; S. F. Labor Council Hall Association, rent, \$57.50; "Labor Clarion," \$25; expense of maintaining headquarters in Sacramento, \$51.60; donation to Woman's Union Label League, \$10; Home Telephone Co., \$5.95. Total, \$255.59. Adjourned at 10 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

WILL J. FRENCH, Secretary pro tem.

FROM THE SOCIALISTS.

Howard H. Caldwell, the noted lecturer and author of Dayton, Ohio, delivered a splendid address last Friday night in Jefferson Square Hall. "Is Our Moral Code Changing?" was Mr. Caldwell's subject, and he spoke in part as follows:

"In tracing the history of society down from the tribal system to our present capitalistic state, we find the people guided and controlled by laws, some of which were written, some founded upon custom, and still others founded upon religious teachings.

"In all these different periods we find that the dominant class in each period not only framed the statute laws, but also molded the customs and laid down the code of morality for the people to follow. We also find these laws were always designed to govern the whole people for the selfish interests of the ruling class, regardless of whether these rules were for the betterment or the harm of the rest of society.

"All down through the ages history shows us a series of conflicts based upon the struggle for the wealth created by those who work. Codes of morality are always built to protect the ruling class in its possession of property, which it has wrung from the sweat and blood of the working class. When the worker asks for justice, he finds the statute law, a two-edged sword, turned against him. It has been made by the ruling class to govern him, and to protect the robber from the robbed. He turns to his religion and his religious teachers for comfort. He finds that the wealthy and the powerful are influential in the church, and that the supposed follower of the lowly Nazarene stands as the priests did nineteen hundred years ago—upon the side of the rich and powerful and against the working class, with whom Christ worked and whom he sought to uplift."

Geo. E. Kendall will lecture next Sunday night in Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission streets, on the subject "The Curse of Poverty."

The Asiatic Exclusion League will meet next Sunday afternoon, April 16th, in the Labor Temple Hall, 316 Fourteenth street. Delegates and friends are requested to be present, as there is important business to be considered.

Thrust and Parry

"The Navy Department may make an investigation of the social boycott alleged to have been declared against Miss Catherine Beers, daughter of Professor Henry A. Beers of Yale, following a naval academy hop in Annapolis a few nights ago. It will be done if Professor Beers asks it. As yet he has made no complaint. Midshipman William H. Burt of New Jersey, who was Miss Beers' escort, will be ready to testify that members of his class notified him after the hop that it was not desirable for him to bring anyone in Miss Beers' position to another social function. Fellow classmen of Burt's inferred that Miss Beers was a servant."—Newspaper dispatch.

"How the hearts of snobdom must have dilated when our highly strung midshipmen at Annapolis hoisted the social bars against Miss Beers because she was a governess in an officer's family. But Miss Beers needs no sympathy for earning her living. Every real man will admire her for her courage and feel honored in meeting her because of it. Let poor Uncle Sam blush for his charges, eating gift food, wearing gift clothes, sleeping in gift beds and aiming to be heroes at his expense, but who have yet to learn how to be gentlemen."—San Francisco "Examiner."

The "Examiner's" retort is richly deserved. There is too much snobbery connected with the alleged different grades of "work," and the exhibitions invariably come from the weak-minded.

"Wichita, Kansas, is likely to have a Socialist Mayor, too, the Socialist candidate having led the poll in the direct primaries preliminary to the city election. The candidate is an excellent and estimable shoemaker. It is the misfortune of the Socialists that their leaders always are either theorists or manual laborers, neither of which classes contains the material for the management of the practical work of government."—San Francisco "Chronicle."

The editorial writer on our esteemed contemporary must have had trouble with his liver when he penned the above words. "The material for the management of the practical work of government" sounds so familiar. If our cities—especially in the United States—have been governed by "practical material," and it is fairly to be presumed by the "Chronicle's" inference that they have, then there is a pronounced unanimity of feeling that it is time to give the "impractical material" a chance. There are millions of Socialists on earth. To class them all as "theorists" or "manual laborers" is quite a task, and requires a wider knowledge than can be found in the usual editorial sanctum. The paragraph quoted must have run away from the pen. A change of diet is respectfully advised.

"That the labor union has long had its way against the masses of American citizenship is explained by organization on the one side and the lack of it on the other, but now that the employers are getting ready for defensive team work the sympathy of the people, as well as the spirit of the law, is with them. Well for union labor if it sees the point in time and accepts the terms of arbitration which capital is willing to grant. But the attempt to nullify the natural and constitutional rights of American citizens so that a predatory organization of wage earners may maintain a colossal system of blackmail will have to be beaten down. It has no excuse to give why it should not be punished for contempt of American institutions."—San Francisco "Argonaut."

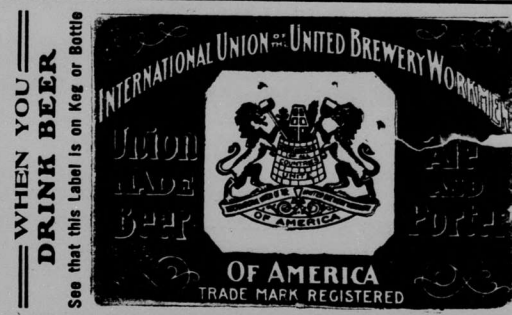
"Capital is willing to grant" is the keynote of the "Argonaut's" continued references to the labor problem. It can only see one side, and continually boosts the dollar of the capitalist as supreme to all else, and degrades the American flag by hoisting it on a stack of gold.

AN INVITATION

We invite deposits from everyone—rich, poor, old and young. We recognize no classes but treat large and small depositors with the same courtesy and consideration.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Apr., Black on Poppy.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.



SOMETHING NEW

Perkins Rubber Heel

WILL NOT SLIP

Wears twice as long as others. Costs no more. Keep your money at home.

MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO

THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP

FRANK BROS.

THE BIG CLOTHIERS
For MEN and BOYS

1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH



Notes in Union Life

Louis Gertschen of the milk wagon drivers, Thomas S. Bridges of the steam laundry workers, and Thomas Anderson of the marine engineers passed away during the week.

William J. Eisler was killed near Sacramento last Sunday morning by touching the third rail of the electric line of the Central California Traction Company. The deceased was a member of a party to select picnic grounds for the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of the Capital City when the unfortunate fatality occurred. He was a past president of Local No. 1618 of the Carpenters, and treasurer of the organization at the time of death.

George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, and a San Francisco man, is coming out to the convention of the International Typographical Union in August.

William H. Kenney, foreman of the Walter N. Brunt Company's pressroom, was stricken with appendicitis last Tuesday evening. An immediate operation was deemed necessary by the surgeons. The patient is recovering, according to latest reports.

Morris Brooke of the Brooke Realty Company of Sacramento wrote the Federated Trades Council, asking for all the information available about the dispute between the Northern Electric Railway and the unions of electrical workers. He said that he wished to arrange a settlement. If this can be done, there will be decided pleasure in the ranks of organized labor of Central California.

The printing pressmen and assistants, together with the Web pressmen, commonly known as the "Big Three," are going to give a ball on the evening of Saturday, May 20th, and the annual outing at Fairfax Park on July 23d.

If the French laundry workers join the union, it is estimated that nearly 3000 members will be the result. There is a pronounced desire on the part of the women to avail themselves of protection, should any effort be made to reduce wages when the eight-hour law goes into effect. The wages now paid are as low as needs be. The shorter workday will adjust itself to conditions easily, and any attempt to mulct the workers should be strongly opposed by the public.

The speakers from the Richmond Federation of Improvement Clubs who addressed the Labor Council last Friday evening showed that they were alert to their opportunity, and when applause met the mention of other names than Golden Gate, they cleverly turned the point.

Make it a point to call on the merchants who advertise in the "Labor Clarion." That is why they advertise. They show their goodwill and sympathy, and reciprocity is in the air.

The bookbinders have invested \$2000 in Geary street bonds, and many other unions have contributed to this worthy end—the building of a street railroad to be owned by the municipality.

The machinists and iron workers of Vallejo are pleased to hear that the U. S. collier Jupiter is to have a steam engine plant installed. It was rumored that a change was to be made, but now mechanics of this State will be employed on the job for some time to come.

Unions should see that the halls in which they meet, and the offices they occupy, are attended to by union janitors.

J. F. Parkinson, editor and lumberman of Palo Alto, and a prominent advocate of the "open shop," is the defendant on a charge of assault and battery. The plaintiff is H. G. Copeland, who alleges that he was attacked because he asked for unpaid wages.

The bindery women announce their seventh annual ball on Saturday evening, May 6th, in Golden Gate Hall.

PICNIC NEXT SUNDAY.

The longshore lumbermen and the riggers and stevedores will celebrate the opening of the Panama-Pacific Exposition by holding a picnic at Shell Mound Park next Sunday, April 16th.

The longshoremen and other unions engaged in transportation have good cause to rejoice over the splendid outlook for this port. A few of the advantages which San Francisco enjoys are as follows:

San Francisco is the greatest seaport in the world, and with the opening of the Panama Canal the volume of business transacted here will soon surpass that of any other port.

That San Francisco is the only logical and strategic place for the establishment of a Government base of supplies for the Pacific Coast is an acknowledged fact, and the Government is now engaged in making vast improvements.

The concrete piers and bulkheads already finished by the State, and those under construction, together with the extension of East street from the Presidio to Hunter's Point, will make this the greatest water front in the world.

The improved methods of handling cargoes which gives dispatch, together with the established cheapness of the labor cost, offers an inducement which shippers are not slow to take advantage of.

The holding of a joint picnic by these two large organizations of longshoremen, who handle all the sea commerce of this port, which demands the maximum amount of skill in order to insure the safety of the ship, her cargo and passengers, opens up a new page in the industrial movement of this city.

The committees in charge guarantee everybody a good time.

A. F. OF L. UNION LABEL DEPARTMENT. By Thomas F. Tracy.

The sixty-first Congress of the United States has adjourned without giving us any relief by failing to pass the Prison Labor Bill which has been indorsed by numerous conventions of the American Federation of Labor. Notwithstanding the fact that the bill was favorably reported by the House Committee on Labor, no opportunity was given for its being taken up and passed by that body. This, of course, gives encouragement to the prison labor contractors, and particularly to what is known as the prison labor trust, who have contracts in twelve penitentiaries and reformatories for the making of shirts, overalls, etc.

Among the brands of shirts that are made under the prison-contract system in the Maryland State Penitentiary of Baltimore, and advertised largely, are those known as the "President" and "Chamois Skin Khaki." The contract price paid for the labor of prisoners in making this class of goods ranges from 40 to 65 cents per dozen for the finished product, or, in other words, the price paid for the complete making of a shirt by this prison-labor system averages less than 5 cents each.

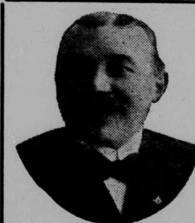
Another organization that is confronted with the prison-contract labor evil is the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union of America. In the Richmond, Va., penitentiary one firm has a contract there for the manufacture of shoes, and over two million pairs are produced yearly, they paying to the State for the labor of the convicts engaged in the manufacture of this commodity 60 cents per day. The firm having this contract is located in Boston, Mass., and the impression is conveyed that instead of these shoes being made in a penitentiary, that they are manufactured in or around Boston.

There are many other organizations whose industry is menaced by this prison-contract labor system, and probably the two organizations here-in mentioned are more seriously affected than any of the others. The sale of this kind of goods can be minimized if the members of organized labor

and their friends give the attention that they should when making purchases, and insist upon the union label, and refuse to take commodities that fail to show the sign of the trade union.

A New York boy brought home with him from college a friend who had not visited the metropolis for ten years. After a day of sightseeing the two were walking down Broadway near Twelfth street. "Oh, Jack," said the guide, suddenly, "you remember Grace Church, don't you?" "Let's see," replied the other with signs of interest, "what company was she in?"

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. ***



James A. Sorensen
Pres. and Treas.
14K, 18K, 22K
WEDDING RINGS

Sorensen Co.

Reliable Jewelers
and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician.

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

715 Market St., next Call Bldg.
2593 Mission St., near 22d.
All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.

Phone Kearny 1716

Residence, 895 MISSION ST

J. N. STREET

The White Man

House, Store, Office and Window Cleaning

Member of Janitors Union, Local 10,367

JOHN L. POLITO

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

2104 MARKET STREET

PHONE MARKET 2247

SAN FRANCISCO

New Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Week Beginning this Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

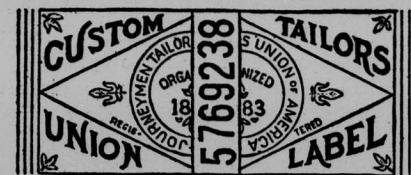
A GREAT NEW SHOW

THE SUSPECT, under the direction of W. A. Brady, with a complete company of notable excellence; SELBIT'S SPIRIT PAINTINGS; TAYLOR, KRANZMAN and WHITE; BEDINI and ARTHUR; FIVE SATSUDAS; DICK, The Canine Penman; ELSIE FAYE, assisted by Joe Miller and Sam Weston; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week, MR. and MRS. SIDNEY DREW, presenting for the first time here a dramatic episode entitled "THE STILL VOICE."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONES DOUGLAS 70. HOME C 1570.

WHEN ORDERING CUSTOM-MADE TAILORING



Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD
OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

A LETTER TO THE CLERGY.

Los Angeles trade unionists sent a letter to the clergymen of that city, urging that they take a pronounced stand for the betterments favored by organized labor. In addition, criticism of the movement was solicited, in order that improvement might be made, and the reverend gentlemen were asked to preach sermons favorable to the eight-hour workday and the trade union.

The following is the substance of the communication:

"Gentlemen: The aim of all religious institutions is happiness—the conception of happiness a matter upon which we may consistently have different opinions.

"All religious and non-religious institutions recognize the fact that long hours of toil, especially where it includes women and girls, are harmful and degenerating to the human race. The organized-labor movement, with all its faults and errors, seeks its concrete happiness in a shorter workday and higher wages, so men may spend more time with their families, and women and children need not toil. As Christianity was scorned in its infancy, and developed into manhood through terrible persecution, so was the organized-labor movement scorned, hated and fought, until today it stands recognized even by its enemies as a permanent institution.

"The labor bodies of Los Angeles desire to introduce a universal eight-hour day and stop all unnecessary Sunday work. The Government—national, State and city—recognize the eight-hour day, as does the building and nearly all other organized trades. A visit to the canning factories, foundries and laundries would convince you of the necessity of a shorter workday, and the public library will furnish you with literature on the horrors of women and child labor.

"We do not object to earning our bread by the sweat of our brow, but the brow wrinkles and the sweat saps the vitality of the muscles when overworked. If the Lord's prayer for heavenly conditions is to be realized on earth, then the hours of labor must be reduced and the wages increased to insure time for rest, pleasure, study and sociability and provide the necessary things that go to make life what it should be.

"Bankers work six hours a day; merchants what they choose, and officials eight hours without deduction for time lost. Why not the average mechanic? Women, girls and common workers receive pay for only the actual time they work.

"The clergy have often complained of the workmen's indifference to the church. This may be caused to a great degree by neglect of the labor question. If the church wishes labor to be interested in its work, then the church must be interested in the work of labor, for the golden rule says: 'Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them.'

"Some of the reasons why organized labor advocates the shorter work day and increased wages are as follows:

"Homes rented, 81 per cent; free, 10.6 per cent; mortgaged, 8.3 per cent; working-class families, United States labor report.

"Unemployed, 1900 census report, 6,468,964 persons, or 22.3 per cent, of all workers out of employment during some part of the year, and is a general average of the whole country.

"Child labor, 1900, from Wright's Practical Sociology, 9,627,460 children in the United States; 1,755,210 were wage workers and received an average wage of \$152.18 per year, or about 50c per day; 5,319,912 women employed, receiving an average of \$272.04 per year, or about 90c per day; 6,180,068 persons over ten years of age in the United States were illiterate. Of these 1,913,611 were native whites.

"Also the ever-increasing cost of living due to the ownership and control of industries and transportation agencies by trusts and syndicates, who regulate the supply and set prices; and through

the development of machinery and labor-saving devices increase production requiring less workers.

"The natural increase of the population requires hours of labor to be reduced in order to give opportunity to all able-bodied men to secure employment, in order to support themselves and families. Many employers refuse to grant these conditions because they desire a surplus labor market. Organized labor is opposed to any measure that creates suffering or poverty among the workmen and women, and welcomes assistance from any source that will help to better conditions for the common people of this land.

"The colored people of this country appear to co-operate to a greater degree through their religious institutions than other races, and necessarily get better results."

FREE LAND MAKES FREE MEN.

By Arthur H. Dodge.

The Single Tax Society of San Francisco has reorganized with Hon. Jas. G. Maguire as president, and Herman Gutschadt as secretary.

Permanent headquarters have been secured at 1887 Ellis street, where everyone interested in land reform is invited to call. Literature dealing with the progress of land reform throughout the world may be had from the secretary free of charge.

The single tax no longer belongs to the realm of "mere theories," because it has become part of the fiscal policy of New Zealand, New South Wales, South Australia, Great Britain, Denmark and the four western provinces of Canada. And there are excellent reasons for believing that these countries will soon entirely eliminate the land speculator. Assist us in abolishing land monopoly in California by joining the San Francisco Single Tax Society. Dues in this organization are 50 cents per month, and no initiation fee is charged. Public meetings are held every third Tuesday evening at B. B. Hall, 149 Eddy street.

ORPHEUM.

Six of the acts that compose next week's Orpheum program will be entirely new. An original feature will be a one-act play entitled "The Suspect," presented by W. A. Brady. Mysterious is the most appropriate adjective to describe the Spirit Paintings that will be produced by P. T. Selbit on behalf of Dr. Wilmar, the discoverer of the process. Taylor, Kranzman and White, three clever soloists and comedians, will appear in "Musical Foolishness." Bedini and Arthur, "The Jovial Jugglers," will manifest their quality. The Five Satsudas, gymnasts and equilibrists, are the latest quintette imported by the Orpheum Circuit direct from Japan. For their farewell week Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew will present "The Still Voice." Next week will be the last of Elsie Faye, assisted by Joe Miller and Sam Weston, and Dick, the Canine Penman. A novel reel of daylight motion pictures will terminate the performance.

Sad-looking Man: "I see you have a sign out, 'Maker of Women's Habits.' Do you mean it?" Ladies' Tailor: "Certainly I do." Sad-Looking Man: "Well, since my wife's been going to the club she's lost all the good ones she had, and I'd wish you'd make her a complete new set regardless of expense. And please include the habit of staying at home once in a while and mending my clothes."

An enthusiastic angler was telling some friends about a proposed fishing-trip to a lake in Colorado which he had in contemplation. "Are there any trout out there?" asked one friend. "Thousands of 'em," replied the angler. "Will they bite easily?" asked another friend. "Will they? Why, they're absolutely vicious. A man has to hide behind a tree to bait a hook."

LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS.

(By Pan-American Press.)

Alliance Blacklists Servants.

Washington, D. C.—The Housekeepers' Alliance of Washington, among whom are the wives of many Senators and Representatives, has just issued a report covering two years' investigation of the "servant problem" in which it is stated that ignorance and not laziness among working girls is the cause of trouble.

But the great trouble among these fashionable housekeepers is that they cannot compel "good servants" to stay with them for the term of their natural lives. To find a "jewel" at for from \$3 to \$4 a week, and then to have the "jewel" leave for some other mistress is more than the ladies-of-the-house can stand. To stop these "run-aways," a blacklist system is proposed—of course, it is not called a blacklist in just so many words, but here is what the President of the Alliance, Miss Ellen Marshall Rugg, has to say upon the subject:

"The members of the Alliance urge all housekeepers to pay more attention to length of service in getting at the qualifications of a prospective servant. If this is done, servants will cease leaving positions for trivial reasons, because they will realize that they cannot secure another good place.

"This is one of the main principles being advocated by the Alliance," continued Miss Rugg. "We think that we can stop the employment of servants who refuse to stay in one position for any length of time. The same rule should be applied as is in force in every business."

Says Judge Got the Money.

Denver, Colo.—The impeachment investigation against Judge Greeley W. Whitford, which is being conducted by a committee of the Colorado House of Representatives, took a most sensational turn when the committee was told by Mrs. Margaret Miller that prior to his sentencing sixteen union miners to jail a few months ago she had delivered a package to Whitford which, she alleged, contained \$3000.

Mrs. Miller said she had been on terms of close relationship with Whitford for eight years. She testified that during the Cripple Creek mining troubles she was in the employ of the Mine Owners' Association. She alleges a man associated with her in those troubles gave her the money to give to Judge Whitford.

Kill Workers to Make Records.

Washington, D. C.—The fight against the Steel Trust and its subterranean connection with the Navy Department, which has been carried on through two sessions of Congress by Representative Rainey, has received an additional impetus from the sensational exposure of conditions in the plants of the United States Steel Corporation, as written by John A. Fitch in the last number of the "American Magazine."

"In the Carnegie Steel Company," says Mr. Fitch, "March and October are known as 'record months.' Machinery and men are speeded to the limit in hopes of establishing new records of outputs. If a crew breaks a record, each man gets a cigar!"

"Today a large majority of the steel workers in Allegheny County work twelve hours out of each twenty-four. There are men classed as day laborers, and some molders and machinists who have a theoretical ten-hour day. But when the mills are busy these men work twelve hours and longer. Machinists work on repairs when there is a break-down, and they quit when the repairing is finished. Twenty-four hours on a job is no uncommon thing. I talked with a machinist one day who had worked thirty-six hours consecutively, the week before."

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, April 11th, Vice-President J. Matheson presiding.

Application of Alfred Moscani laid over one week. Mrs. Nora Adams admitted to membership on examination. F. Manchini admitted to membership from transfer.

Transfers deposited: Robert F. Taber, Local No. 264; Geo. Hagel, Local No. 2; R. H. Zinke, Local No. 8.

Reinstated: O. Stappenbeck, Joe Marino, G. Bryant, W. H. Atherley, W. Dickman.

Permission has been granted members to volunteer services for benefit to be tendered Jas. Carroll on May 10th, at the Scottish Hall affair to be under management of Lady Lovitt Lodge Auxiliary to Clan Fraser.

Members are requested to satisfy themselves that members with whom they play on engagements have a card in good standing in this local. There have been several cases lately where contractors, as well as other members, have not given this matter the attention that they should. All are requested to be more careful, and thereby avoid trouble that will otherwise arise.

Walter Meyrowitz, Local No. 2, H. Curtis, Local No. 20, A. Lelievre, Local No. 2, H. Heyman, Local No. 2, all members of Ruth St. Denis Company, are reported playing at the Columbia Theatre.

A concession has been granted by the United Railroad Company, which will allow members to take their instruments on the "pay-as-you-enter" cars. The committee who secured this permission gave the company its promise that members would not abuse the same, and not attempt to board cars that were crowded and thereby cause inconvenience to the passengers. Members will please be careful in this matter and use discretion, and not abuse the privilege.

Walter Oesterreicher, who has been on tour of the United States and Canada for the past fifteen weeks as solo flutist with Madame Tetrassini, returned this week. He reports a most delightful engagement, the tour being a great success in every respect. He met many old time friends in the east, and, all in all, had a very pleasant trip. Madame Tetrassini expects to visit San Francisco again next season.

Members knowing themselves on the delinquent list will please pay amount due to the financial secretary, A. S. Morey, and thereby avoid publication.

The following letter has been received from Mrs. L. Nicholson:

"San Francisco, April 11, 1911.

"To the Officers and Members of Musicians' Union, Local No. 6:

"Gentlemen—I most sincerely thank you for your kind and respectful attendance at the funeral of my husband.

"I remain, respectfully yours,

"MRS. L. NICHOLSON."

"Papa," wrote the sweet girl, "I have become infatuated with calisthenics." "Well, daughter," replied the old man, "if your heart's set on him I haven't a word to say; but I always did hope you'd marry an American."

Officious Offspring: "Father, may I ask just one more question?" Patient Pater: "Yes, my son. Just one more." Officious Offspring: "Well, then, how is it that the night falls, but it's the day that breaks?"

"Convicted?" exclaimed the prisoner in disgust. "Well, I'm not surprised. My lawyer made a fool of himself." "I tried to represent you faithfully," remarked the lawyer, mildly.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

For Saturday
we announce the beginning of the Sale of the Bankrupt Clothing and Men's Furnishing Stock of Stratton's (formerly at 136 Geary Street) at less than 50c on the dollar. The well-known quality of the merchandise of this house, the branded makes of clothes and furnishings carried, and the low price paid for this stock all combine to make this the biggest bargain event of the year. **YOU'LL SAVE BIG MONEY BY ATTENDING THIS SALE**

Sale Starts Saturday, April 15th

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL HALL ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a resolution and order of the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, a corporation, unanimously adopted at a meeting of said board, duly called and noticed, and duly held on the 29th day of March, 1911, at the office of said corporation, San Francisco, California, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation is hereby called for, and will be held at, the office of said corporation, No. 316 Fourteenth street, San Francisco, California (said place of meeting being the principal place of business of said corporation, and where said Board of Directors usually meets), on THURSDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JUNE, 1911, at 8 o'clock p. m. of said day, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the proposition to increase the capital stock of said corporation to the amount and sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand (\$250,000) Dollars, the same to be divided into 25,000 shares, of the par value of Ten (10) Dollars each.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. P. McCABE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Dated March 29th, 1911.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.
Washington Square Theatre, Powell-Montgomery.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society at its quarterly meeting Sunday afternoon decided to invest some of its funds in bonds, and accordingly apportioned \$3000 for the purchase of Geary street bonds and \$2000 to be invested in the bonds of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association, which are being sold for the purpose of building a new and permanent Labor Temple to cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000. The financial reports of officers of the society showed that the organization was in a prosperous condition, and as the funds have been kept in savings banks at a lower rate of interest than is offered by these propositions, it was determined that besides being profitable, the money would be performing a more useful service to the community by being used to put men to work on a new Labor Temple and the building of the Geary-street road. It is probable that the annual picnic will be dispensed with this year because of the Typographical Union convention, which convenes here August 14th. Applications for membership were received from C. J. Stuart, O. A. McDermott and F. H. Baird.

J. R. Putnam has left the "Examiner" and is now in charge of the machines on the Oakland "Tribune." Mr. Putnam has international renown as an artist.

C. C. Hopkins was in the city on a visit during the week. He is employed on the Hollister "Free Lance."

D. G. Lewis celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday on April 12th. As sergeant-at-arms and one of the real "old timers" Mr. Lewis has our best wishes for "many happy returns" of his natal day.

George A. Tracy returned from a trip to Tahiti last Friday. He brought with him some beautiful specimens of coral, a brittle calcareous substance that grows in the south seas and is always a peril to mariners.

F. P. Curtis' application for admission to the Union Printers' Home has been approved by Sacramento Typographical Union.

Will W. McBride has resigned as secretary-treasurer of the McCoy & Finlayson Company of Omaha, Nebraska, to become secretary of the Ben Franklin Club of Los Angeles. His chief duty will be to install the "cost" system in twenty of the largest shops of the southern city. His salary is \$4000 a year. If Mr. McBride would permit a suggestion, the "Labor Clarion" would advise that an excellent preliminary to success would be an eight-hour day and a living wage apportioned to unionists, for the best employees in all crafts are in the trade organizations.

George L. Smith of Richmond-Martinez Typographical Union has been elected a delegate to the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, which will meet in Eureka, Cal., on May 2d.

Governor Johnson vetoed the bill that provided for a flat wage of \$125 a month for printers in the employ of the State. There was considerable opposition to the measure, but it passed the Legislature, to meet its fate at the executive hand.

The Denver Newspaper Publishers' Association has demanded of Denver Typographical Union that the scale of wages in effect prior to August 1, 1910, be reinstated. If the publishers win, the floor men on the newspapers would be reduced \$3 a week, and the machine operators would be placed on the bonus system, which would reduce them from \$4.75 to \$4.21 a day on afternoon papers, and a like reduction on morning publications. It would add 10 cents per 1000 ems on all type set over 40,000 ems.

William B. Egan, the deaf and dumb operator, has written the words and composed the music of a number of songs, and is now engaged in writing a play. He has received substantial returns from his songs. His latest idea is to write a play for mutes, in the mute language, played by those who are unable to speak or hear, for the benefit of others similarly afflicted.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey; 618 Precita Ave.

Book Binders, Paper Rulers, Paper Cutters and Folding Machine Operators' Union, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 830 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays in afternoon, other Fridays in evening, at 395 Franklin. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Conductors and Starters, No. 13105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners' Protective Union, No. 13020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Kendrick's Hall, 454 Valencia. Headquarters, same place.

Hatters—C. Davis, secretary, 1178 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 65—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers' and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific—91 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

For Women in Union and Home

Los Angeles suffragists wrote to Elbert Hubbard during his vaudeville engagement in the city and asked him for a statement on the suffrage movement. He replied that he was in favor of votes for women, and that he was convinced that women will become better companions for men when their interest in government is aroused through the exercise of the franchise. Not only did the suffragists approach him on the question, but the newspapers printed interviews by the visitor in which he declared the franchise was the greatest possible means of growth, affirming that we grow whenever we make a decision and that a vote is a decision.

Montreal is to have a Juvenile Court.

Attorney-General Carmody of New York is said to have given it as his opinion that women are not eligible to the office of school directors.

The Grand Jury in Toronto recommends that assaults upon girls be punished with flogging in addition to imprisonment.

The railroad woman has the charm of novelty. Miss Daisy Oden is said to be the first woman in the United States to be appointed to an important post as railroad official with one of the big lines. After twenty-five years of service with the road, she has been named district passenger agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, with headquarters in Rock Island, Illinois. She has for years made a close study of railroad methods, traveling all over the country in connection with her work.

A figure modeled in a wood-shed studio brought Helen Mears to the attention of her own State—Wisconsin. Later, a sketch which she made was approved and put in marble for the World's Fair in Chicago. It was called "The Genius of Wisconsin." When that State determined upon plans for a six-million-dollar State building to be erected at Madison, and looked about for a sculptor to create the heroic figure to surmount its dome, the New York architects who were engaged for the work recommended Miss Mears, and she is again to depict her own State in a figure triumphant with achievement.

Miss E. N. Boynton has just been elected cashier of the Bayside, Queens Borough, National Bank of New York. She was formerly assistant cashier, and her efficiency led to her promotion to her present position.

Mrs. Frank Raishi of Mineola, N. Y., is a successful aeroplane pilot. She says, "It is a delicious sensation to be in the air and feel that you have under you a mechanism which will obey you and bear you up."

MILWAUKEE UNIONS TALK.

Through the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee the forces of organized labor in that city have made an official statement dealing with the widely heralded problem of unemployment, and at the same time expressing the attitude of the labor unions to the Socialist administration in connection with the same. This statement is put in the form of a resolution adopted by the central labor body of Milwaukee, and takes the position that the problem of unemployment is no worse in Milwaukee at the present time than it frequently has been in the past, and that other cities in the United States are fully as bad off right now as is Milwaukee. This resolution also emphasizes the point that the cause for unemployment in Milwaukee as well as other cities is quite different than is assigned in the exaggerated press reports. It says:

"Whereas, Pursuant to a suggestion of a mass meeting held for the benefit of the unemployed by the citizens of Milwaukee, on the 11th day of March, 1911, the Federated Trades Council, being the central body of organized labor of Milwaukee, appointed a committee of three to report ways and means to this adjourned meeting of said body. The Federated Trades Council begs leave to submit the following:

"Whereas (a) It is a fact that there is a large number of unemployed workingmen in the city of Milwaukee at the present time, although said number has been largely exaggerated for political reasons, directed against the present administration; and

"(b) That the present state of unemployed is but a repetition of like events heretofore had at various times in Milwaukee and elsewhere; and

"(c) Every city in the United States is likewise suffering from the unemployed problem; and

"(d) The immediate reason for said unemployed, aside from the great economic question, is that the great interests being opposed to legislation against them, both national and State, and to the rulings of various commissions, have caused improvements and construction of railroads and other lines of employment to cease, and thereby producing idleness in various mills and factories throughout the country and directly throwing hundreds of thousands of men out of work; and

"(e) That this is the usual means by which the interests endeavor to keep themselves in power; that is, to starve the people into submission; and

"(f) That the people in spite of these periodical depressions, and in the face of hunger, have been fighting the interests until it is but a short distance to the people's control of the government and over the interests, but in the meanwhile the hungry, the sick and the helpless must be taken care of, if for no other reason, for humanity's sake; and

"(g) That organized labor, through its various bodies, is able to take care of its own unemployed, but is willing at this time to lend assistance and aid in the helping of the unorganized unemployed; and

"(h) That if the city of Milwaukee were permitted to do its own street work without inter-

A. G. CLÉMENT

Merchant Tailor

HAS NOW UNIONIZED HIS TWO STORES
914 Market and 270 Market



SUITS TO ORDER \$25 UP

vention of contractors or middle men, work could be started to put at least 1000 men to work; and

"(i) That it requires a three-fourths vote of the Council to bring that about; and

"(j) That it is a known fact that the greater majority of the unemployed consists of men; therefore be it

"Resolved, That organized labor of Milwaukee calls upon all employers, merchants and citizens capable of rendering relief to contribute financial aid to the unorganized unemployed, to save them and their families from dire want and starvation, and to that end we recommend that a committee be appointed for the raising of such funds.

"We call upon the aldermen not members of this administration who have been loudest in the cries for the unemployed, to lay aside their political aims and for humanity's sake to vote for the street paving to be done by the city, so that these men may be put to work, or otherwise suffer the guilt of their conscience in having one thousand families without work or employment.

"We call upon the manufacturers and storekeepers to lay off girls and minors and put in their places men—married men and heads of families—so that the families may be taken care of.

"Resolved Further, That we most emphatically condemn the so-called blackhand methods used by the disgruntled politicians and vested interests who are endeavoring to discredit the best administration Milwaukee has ever had by subsidizing the press and the hired grafters in a systematized knocking of the administration. We call attention to the fact that such a knock is a boost, and that the administration, clean, honest and economical, is leading Milwaukee out of its bankrupt state, in which it was left by its varied predecessors who are now hired in this knocking business against it, and that if permitted to continue its administration of the city will eventually solve forever the problem of the unemployed; that the fact of the unemployed rests upon the shoulders and conscience of the vested interests of this country.

"Resolved Further, That we censure every newspaper in the city of Milwaukee which has endeavored to keep the truth and facts from the people, but for political preferences has endeavored to drag Milwaukee into the mire.

"Resolved Further, That we express our fullest confidence in the present administration and in its officials, and our message to the people of Milwaukee is to stand by the administration. Rome was not built in a day; it will take several years to unburden Milwaukee of its ignominious past, but Milwaukee shall yet be the bright spot without a darkened reminder of its past. Citizens of Milwaukee, unite! You have nothing to lose but the sad memories of the past. You have a greater and better Milwaukee to gain."

William Collier tells of a friend who once essayed a repertory of Shakespearean parts in the "tank" towns of the middle west. The ambitious Thespian, in a moment of generosity, had given a pass to the waiter who served him at the hotel in one town. "Well, Bill," said the actor at breakfast next morning, "you saw me as Macbeth last night?" "I did," growled the servitor. "An' now who's goin' to pay me for my time?"

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